



August 1997

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Labour Force

Queensland

Statistics

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

BRIAN DOYLE

Regional Director, Queensland

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

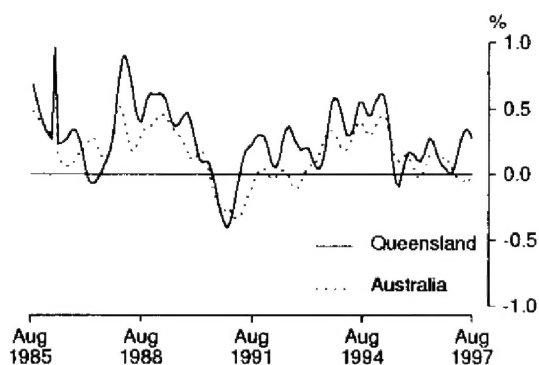
TREND SERIES

In Queensland, employment increased, in trend terms, by 30,200 to 1,568,800 between August 1996 and August 1997 while the number of unemployed persons increased marginally to 161,600 over the same period. The unemployment rate increased from 9.5% in August 1996 to a peak of 9.7% from December 1996 to March 1997 then decreased to 9.3% in August 1997. The participation rate decreased from 64.8% in August 1996 to 64.5% in August 1997. In Australia, in trend terms, employment increased by 31,700 from August 1996 to August 1997 and the number of unemployed persons increased by 4,500 over the same period.

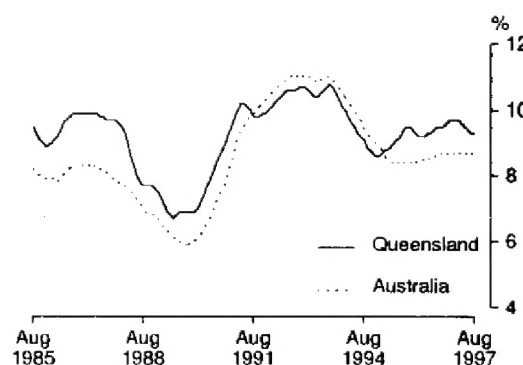
LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, TREND SERIES

Particulars	Unit	August 1996	May 1997	June 1997	July 1997	August 1997	Annual change
Employed	'000	1 538.6	1 554.0	1 559.4	1 564.6	1 568.8	2.0 %
Unemployed	'000	160.7	162.3	161.2	160.9	161.6	0.6 %
Labour force	'000	1 699.3	1 716.2	1 720.6	1 725.5	1 730.3	1.8 %
Unemployment rate	%	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	- 0.2 pts

EMPLOYED PERSONS: MONTHLY PERCENTAGE CHANGE
(Trend series)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
(Trend series)



SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

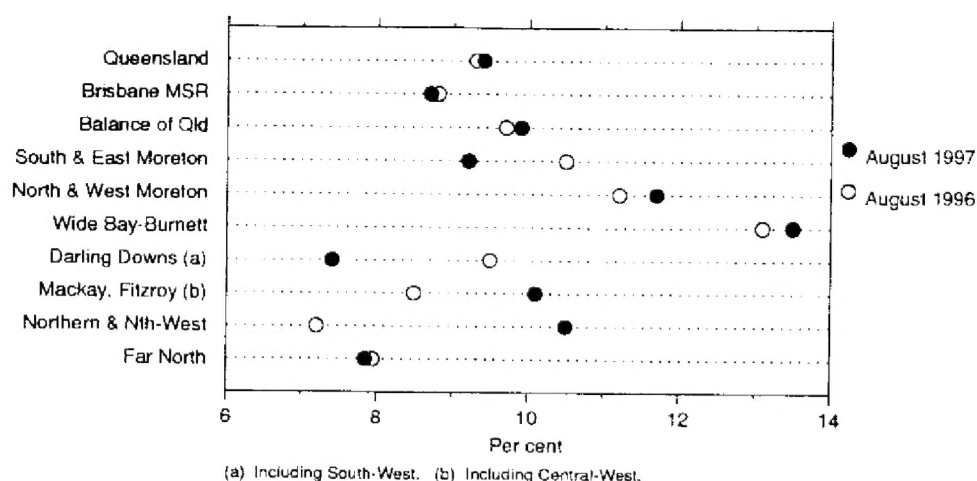
In seasonally adjusted terms, employment in Queensland increased by 28,800 to 1,566,500 between August 1996 and August 1997 while the number of unemployed persons increased by 4,500 to 170,800 over the same period. The unemployment rate fluctuated from 9.8% in August 1996 to a high of 10.1% in January 1997 to a low 8.9% in June 1997 and finished at 9.8% in August 1997.

REGIONAL ESTIMATES (ORIGINAL SERIES)

The unemployment rate for the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) in August 1997 was 8.7% and for the Balance of Queensland was 9.9%. South and East Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) Balance had the highest unemployment rate (11.2%) in the Brisbane MSR while the Brisbane City Inner ring had the lowest rate (7.7%). For the Balance of Queensland, regions with the highest unemployment rates were Wide Bay-Burnett (13.5%) and North and West Moreton (11.7%). The Darling Downs and South-West Statistical Region had the lowest unemployment rate at 7.4%.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: REGIONS OF QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1996 AND AUGUST 1997



YOUTH ESTIMATES

The number of unemployed 15 to 19 year olds in the Queensland labour force decreased by 8.2% to 29,300 persons over the year from August 1996 to August 1997, while the number employed increased slightly to 117,500 persons. The unemployment rate for this group decreased from 21.6% in August 1996 to 20.0% in August 1997. There were 181,400 employed 20 to 24 year olds in August 1997, a decrease of 10,200 over the previous 12 months. The unemployment rate for this group increased from 13.2% to 15.3% over the same period.

INDUSTRY ESTIMATES

In August 1997, the retail trade industry in Queensland employed the most persons with 241,200. This was an increase of 2.7% on the figure for August 1996. Employment in the manufacturing industry increased 12,700 (7.7%) to 178,100.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED GROUPS

Particulars	EMPLOYED PERSONS.....			UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.....		
	August 1996 '000	August 1997 '000	Annual change %	August 1996 '000	August 1997 '000	Annual change %
Males	871.5	882.9	1.3	92.8	93.7	1.0
Females	655.1	672.1	2.6	63.6	67.1	5.5
Persons aged (years)						
15-19	115.8	117.5	1.5	31.9	29.3	-8.2
20-24	191.6	181.4	-5.3	29.0	32.6	12.4
25-44	759.2	775.7	2.2	63.8	69.2	8.5
45 and over	460.1	480.3	4.4	31.7	29.6	-6.6
Industry of current employment, or of last full-time job if unemployed						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	94.7	107.3	13.3	6.1	5.7	-6.6
Manufacturing	165.4	178.1	7.7	13.9	11.1	-20.1
Construction	128.8	118.7	-7.8	14.0	9.7	-30.7
Wholesale trade	91.2	76.2	-16.4	4.7	4.1	-12.8
Retail trade	234.9	241.2	2.7	14.0	14.1	0.7
Health and community services	139.6	148.7	6.5	3.8	3.8	0.0
Other industries	672.0	684.7	1.9	36.8	34.0	-7.6
Other unemployed persons	..	..	..	63.1	78.4	24.2
Queensland	1 528.8	1 555.0	1.9	156.4	160.8	2.8

TABLE 1 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: ORIGINAL SERIES, QUEENSLAND

Month	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unem- ployment rate	Partici- pation rate
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full- time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES									
1996 —									
June	776.6	882.6	79.0	89.4	972.0	323.4	1,295.4	9.2	75.0
July	785.1	889.1	75.2	83.2	972.3	325.5	1,297.8	8.6	74.9
August	775.7	871.5	83.4	92.8	964.4	335.9	1,300.3	9.6	74.2
September	786.3	888.7	78.9	88.9	977.6	325.2	1,302.7	9.1	75.0
October	784.0	880.9	78.3	91.4	972.2	333.0	1,305.2	9.4	74.5
November	784.1	887.2	73.5	82.1	969.3	338.5	1,307.7	8.5	74.1
December	794.7	892.0	79.2	91.5	983.5	326.7	1,310.2	9.3	75.1
1997 —									
January	770.9	870.2	93.4	109.1	979.3	333.3	1,312.6	11.1	74.6
February	773.9	871.0	95.7	105.7	976.7	338.3	1,315.0	10.8	74.3
March	756.6	865.6	95.2	110.4	976.1	341.4	1,317.4	11.3	74.1
April	762.4	871.4	87.4	100.6	972.0	347.7	1,319.7	10.3	73.7
May	767.6	874.6	84.1	95.6	970.1	351.8	1,321.9	9.9	73.4
June	768.4	888.0	75.9	86.3	974.3	349.9	1,324.1	8.9	73.6
July	790.7	894.4	79.1	88.8	983.2	343.0	1,326.2	9.0	74.1
August	772.4	882.9	85.0	93.7	976.6	351.6	1,328.2	9.6	73.5
FEMALES									
1996 —									
June	371.9	652.7	46.3	65.6	718.3	599.8	1,318.2	9.1	54.5
July	374.4	656.1	42.1	65.4	721.5	599.3	1,320.8	9.1	54.6
August	375.5	655.1	41.9	63.6	718.7	604.7	1,323.4	8.8	54.3
September	385.0	672.9	42.8	65.8	738.7	587.4	1,326.1	8.9	55.7
October	382.9	661.6	41.6	62.8	724.4	604.3	1,328.7	8.7	54.5
November	376.3	663.1	42.9	63.3	726.4	605.0	1,331.4	8.7	54.6
December	387.9	673.2	43.8	69.2	742.4	591.7	1,334.1	9.3	55.6
1997 —									
January	375.1	642.8	55.2	77.3	720.0	616.7	1,336.7	10.7	53.9
February	376.6	669.7	55.8	78.7	748.4	590.9	1,339.3	10.5	55.9
March	374.4	670.0	49.0	71.3	741.3	600.5	1,341.9	9.6	55.2
April	369.8	671.2	49.4	67.4	738.5	605.6	1,344.1	9.1	54.9
May	373.2	669.1	47.9	71.3	740.4	605.9	1,346.4	9.6	55.0
June	368.5	680.8	42.4	63.3	744.0	604.6	1,348.6	8.5	55.2
July	382.0	682.6	44.4	61.2	743.8	607.0	1,350.8	8.2	55.1
August	379.9	672.1	46.4	67.1	739.2	613.7	1,352.9	9.1	54.6
PERSONS									
1996 —									
June	1,148.5	1,535.3	125.3	155.0	1,690.3	923.2	2,613.5	9.2	64.7
July	1,159.5	1,545.2	117.3	148.6	1,693.8	924.8	2,618.6	8.8	64.7
August	1,151.2	1,526.6	125.4	156.4	1,683.1	940.7	2,623.7	9.3	64.1
September	1,171.2	1,561.5	121.7	154.7	1,716.3	912.5	2,628.8	9.0	65.3
October	1,166.9	1,542.5	120.0	154.2	1,696.7	937.3	2,634.0	9.1	64.4
November	1,160.4	1,550.2	116.4	145.4	1,695.6	943.5	2,639.1	8.6	64.2
December	1,182.6	1,565.2	123.0	160.7	1,725.9	918.4	2,644.3	9.3	65.3
1997 —									
January	1,146.0	1,513.0	148.6	186.4	1,699.4	949.9	2,649.3	11.0	64.1
February	1,150.5	1,540.6	151.5	184.5	1,725.1	929.2	2,654.3	10.7	65.0
March	1,131.0	1,535.6	144.2	181.8	1,717.4	941.9	2,659.3	10.6	64.6
April	1,132.2	1,542.6	136.8	167.9	1,710.5	953.2	2,663.8	9.8	64.2
May	1,140.8	1,543.7	132.0	166.9	1,710.6	957.7	2,668.3	9.8	64.1
June	1,137.0	1,568.8	118.3	149.5	1,718.3	954.5	2,672.8	8.7	64.3
July	1,172.7	1,577.0	123.5	150.0	1,727.0	950.0	2,676.9	8.7	64.5
August	1,152.3	1,555.0	131.5	160.8	1,715.8	965.4	2,681.1	9.4	64.0

TABLE 2 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES, QUEENSLAND

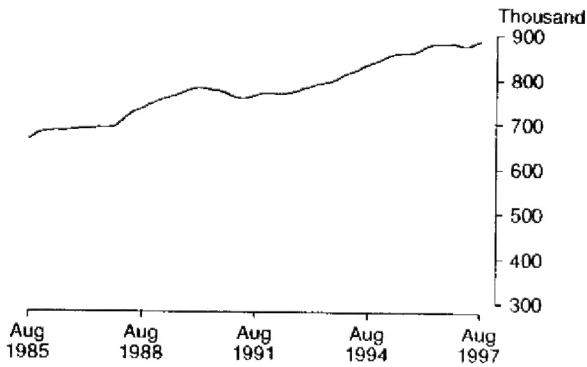
Month	Employed '000	Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unemployment rate %	Participation rate %
MALES					
1996 —					
June	878.5	91.5	970.1	9.4	74.9
July	883.8	88.7	972.5	9.1	74.9
August	876.1	99.5	975.6	10.2	75.0
September	880.3	93.3	973.6	9.6	74.7
October	876.5	97.0	973.6	10.0	74.6
November	886.8	86.5	973.3	8.9	74.4
December	882.0	93.6	975.7	9.6	74.5
1997 —					
January	882.4	97.3	979.7	9.9	74.6
February	874.2	97.4	971.6	10.0	73.9
March	867.9	104.0	971.9	10.7	73.8
April	876.3	96.3	972.6	9.9	73.7
May	879.7	93.7	973.3	9.6	73.6
June	883.8	88.5	972.3	9.1	73.4
July	889.0	94.8	983.8	9.6	74.2
August	887.6	100.4	988.0	10.2	74.4
FEMALES					
1996 —					
June	651.6	67.2	718.8	9.3	54.5
July	656.9	66.8	723.7	9.2	54.8
August	661.6	66.8	728.4	9.2	55.0
September	662.3	67.1	729.4	9.2	55.0
October	660.3	69.4	729.8	9.5	54.9
November	657.4	67.7	725.1	9.3	54.5
December	662.1	70.0	732.1	9.6	54.9
1997 —					
January	659.4	75.4	734.8	10.3	55.0
February	675.5	69.0	744.5	9.3	55.6
March	669.5	64.3	733.8	8.8	54.7
April	671.5	66.4	737.9	9.0	54.9
May	669.4	71.9	741.3	9.7	55.1
June	679.7	64.7	744.4	8.7	55.2
July	683.3	62.5	745.8	8.4	55.2
August	679.0	70.4	749.4	9.4	55.4
PERSONS					
1996 —					
June	1,530.1	158.7	1,688.8	9.4	64.6
July	1,540.7	155.5	1,696.2	9.2	64.8
August	1,537.7	166.3	1,704.0	9.8	64.9
September	1,542.7	160.3	1,703.0	9.4	64.8
October	1,536.9	166.4	1,703.3	9.8	64.7
November	1,544.2	154.3	1,698.5	9.1	64.4
December	1,544.2	163.6	1,707.8	9.6	64.6
1997 —					
January	1,541.8	172.7	1,714.5	10.1	64.7
February	1,549.7	166.4	1,716.1	9.7	64.7
March	1,537.4	168.3	1,705.7	9.9	64.1
April	1,547.8	162.8	1,710.5	9.5	64.2
May	1,549.1	165.5	1,714.6	9.7	64.3
June	1,563.5	153.2	1,716.7	8.9	64.2
July	1,572.3	157.3	1,729.6	9.1	64.6
August	1,566.5	170.8	1,737.4	9.8	64.8

TABLE 3 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

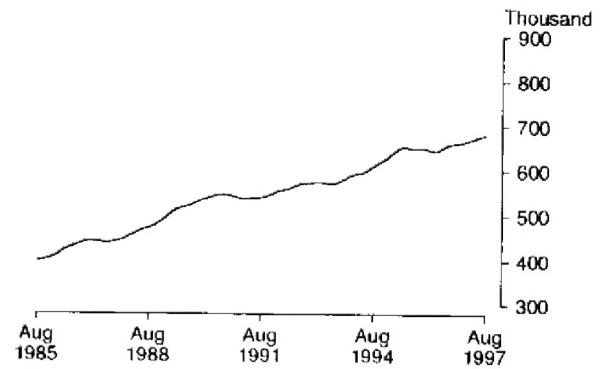
<i>Month</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES					
1996 —					
June	880.8	90.5	971.3	9.3	75.0
July	880.4	92.2	972.6	9.5	74.9
August	880.2	93.3	973.4	9.6	74.9
September	880.6	93.5	974.1	9.6	74.8
October	881.1	93.6	974.7	9.6	74.7
November	881.2	93.9	975.1	9.6	74.6
December	880.2	94.9	975.1	9.7	74.4
1997 —					
January	878.3	96.3	974.5	9.9	74.2
February	876.4	97.2	973.6	10.0	74.0
March	875.6	97.4	972.9	10.0	73.9
April	876.6	96.6	973.2	9.9	73.7
May	879.2	95.4	974.7	9.8	73.7
June	882.4	94.7	977.1	9.7	73.8
July	885.5	94.5	980.0	9.6	73.9
August	888.4	94.8	983.2	9.6	74.0
FEMALES					
1996 —					
June	650.8	67.4	718.2	9.4	54.5
July	655.2	67.4	722.7	9.3	54.7
August	658.4	67.4	725.9	9.3	54.8
September	660.0	67.8	727.9	9.3	54.9
October	660.6	68.7	729.3	9.4	54.9
November	661.3	69.6	730.9	9.5	54.9
December	662.5	70.1	732.6	9.6	54.9
1997 —					
January	664.4	70.1	734.5	9.5	54.9
February	667.0	69.5	736.5	9.4	55.0
March	669.8	68.5	738.3	9.3	55.0
April	672.4	67.5	739.9	9.1	55.0
May	674.8	66.8	741.6	9.0	55.1
June	677.0	66.5	743.5	8.9	55.1
July	679.1	66.4	745.5	8.9	55.2
August	680.3	66.8	747.2	8.9	55.2
PERSONS					
1996 —					
June	1,531.6	157.9	1,689.5	9.3	64.6
July	1,535.7	159.6	1,695.3	9.4	64.7
August	1,538.6	160.7	1,699.3	9.5	64.8
September	1,540.6	161.4	1,702.0	9.5	64.7
October	1,541.7	162.3	1,704.0	9.5	64.7
November	1,542.4	163.5	1,705.9	9.6	64.6
December	1,542.7	165.0	1,707.7	9.7	64.6
1997 —					
January	1,542.7	166.3	1,709.0	9.7	64.5
February	1,543.3	166.7	1,710.0	9.7	64.4
March	1,545.3	165.9	1,711.2	9.7	64.3
April	1,549.0	164.1	1,713.1	9.6	64.3
May	1,554.0	162.3	1,716.2	9.5	64.3
June	1,559.4	161.2	1,720.6	9.4	64.4
July	1,564.6	160.9	1,725.5	9.3	64.5
August	1,568.8	161.6	1,730.3	9.3	64.5

LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

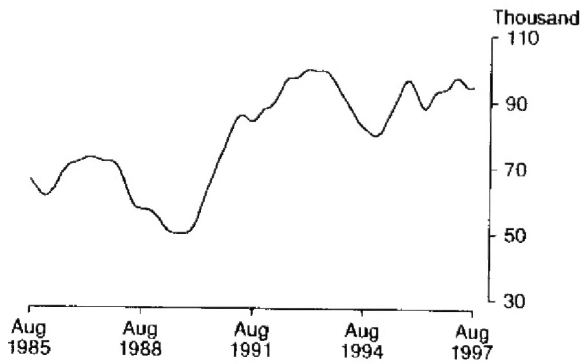
EMPLOYED MALES



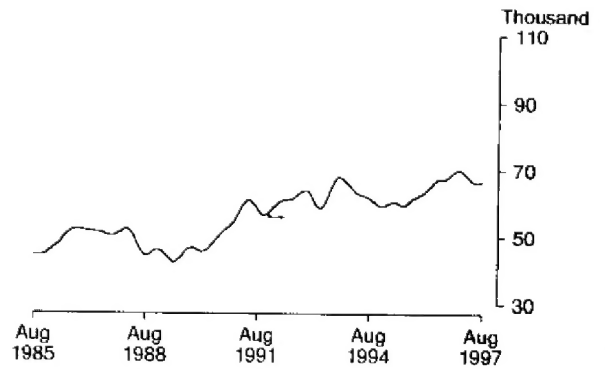
EMPLOYED FEMALES



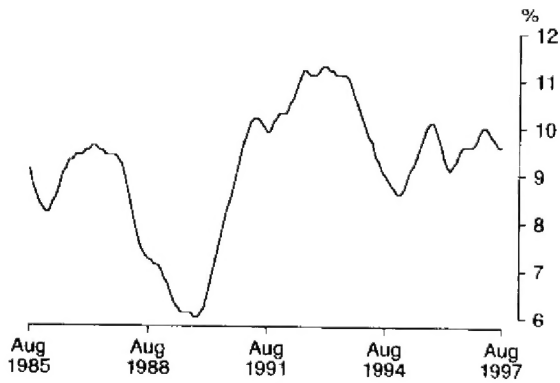
UNEMPLOYED MALES



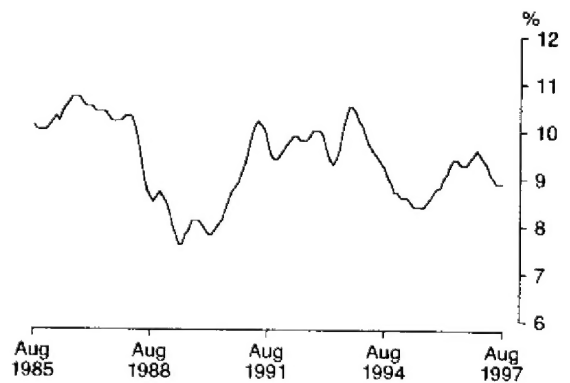
UNEMPLOYED FEMALES



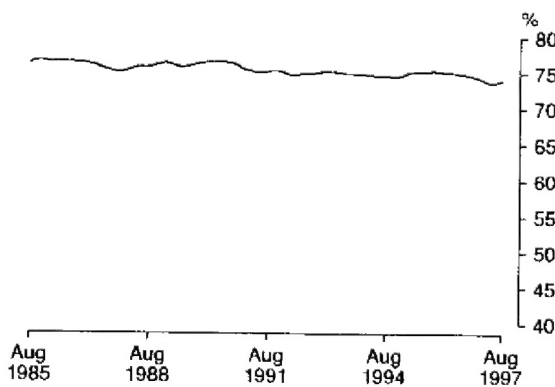
MALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



MALE PARTICIPATION RATE



FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE

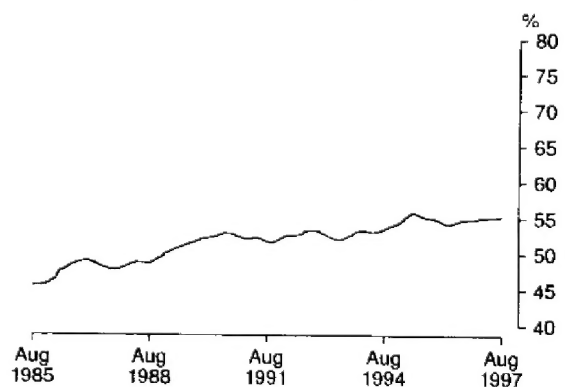


TABLE 4— LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1997

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	350.7	52.0	402.8	39.4	442.2	8.9	73.6
Brisbane City Inner Ring	87.9	13.2	101.1	9.0	110.2	8.2	72.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring	107.6	18.4	126.0	12.2	138.2	8.8	72.6
South and East BSD Balance	63.6	7.1	70.8	7.8	78.6	10.0	76.1
North and West BSD Balance	91.5	13.3	104.8	10.4	115.2	9.0	74.6
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	421.7	58.4	480.1	54.3	534.4	10.2	73.5
South and East Moreton	85.3	10.4	95.7	10.7	106.5	10.1	74.2
North and West Moreton	53.6	8.7	62.3	8.1	70.4	11.6	68.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	46.7	7.7	54.5	8.5	63.0	13.5	66.2
Darling Downs and South-West	59.6	6.3	66.0	4.2	70.2	6.0	78.1
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	72.5	8.2	80.7	8.9	89.6	9.9	72.5
Northern and North-West	51.6	6.5	58.1	7.7	65.8	11.7	77.3
Far North	52.3	10.6	62.8	6.1	68.9	8.8	78.2
Queensland	772.4	110.4	882.9	93.7	976.6	9.6	73.5
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	183.9	137.1	321.0	29.8	350.8	8.5	56.2
Brisbane City Inner Ring	54.7	29.7	84.4	6.4	90.8	7.0	57.6
Brisbane City Outer Ring	55.9	44.0	100.0	7.0	107.0	6.5	54.7
South and East BSD Balance	26.7	25.8	52.5	7.7	60.2	12.8	57.3
North and West BSD Balance	46.6	37.6	84.2	8.6	92.8	9.3	55.8
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	195.9	155.1	351.1	37.3	388.4	9.6	53.3
South and East Moreton	41.3	33.3	74.7	6.5	81.2	8.0	55.4
North and West Moreton	22.9	23.0	46.0	6.2	52.2	12.0	49.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	22.4	15.2	37.6	5.8	43.4	13.4	45.3
Darling Downs and South-West	25.2	21.5	46.7	4.8	51.5	9.3	54.4
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	29.7	25.6	55.3	6.5	61.8	10.5	51.5
Northern and North-West	26.9	15.2	42.1	4.1	46.2	8.8	57.9
Far North	27.4	21.3	48.7	3.4	52.2	6.6	61.0
Queensland	379.9	292.2	672.1	67.1	739.2	9.1	54.6
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	534.7	189.1	723.8	69.2	793.0	8.7	64.7
Brisbane City Inner Ring	142.7	42.9	185.5	15.4	201.0	7.7	64.7
Brisbane City Outer Ring	163.6	62.4	226.0	19.2	245.2	7.8	63.5
South and East BSD Balance	90.4	32.9	123.3	15.6	138.9	11.2	66.6
North and West BSD Balance	138.0	51.0	189.0	19.0	208.0	9.1	64.9
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	617.6	213.5	831.2	91.6	922.8	9.9	63.4
South and East Moreton	126.7	43.7	170.4	17.2	187.6	9.2	64.7
North and West Moreton	76.6	31.7	108.2	14.4	122.6	11.7	58.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	69.1	22.9	92.0	14.3	106.4	13.5	55.7
Darling Downs and South-West	84.9	27.8	112.7	9.0	121.7	7.4	65.9
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	102.2	33.8	136.0	15.4	151.4	10.1	62.1
Northern and North-West	78.5	21.7	100.2	11.8	112.0	10.5	68.0
Far North	79.7	31.9	111.6	9.5	121.1	7.9	69.8
Queensland	1,152.3	402.7	1,555.0	160.8	1,715.8	9.4	64.0

TABLE 5 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, JULY 1997

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	357.8	52.9	410.7	39.5	450.1	8.8	75.0
Brisbane City Inner Ring	93.2	12.2	105.3	8.7	114.1	7.6	73.8
Brisbane City Outer Ring	109.5	19.6	129.1	10.1	139.1	7.2	73.4
South and East BSD Balance	62.4	7.8	70.2	9.5	79.7	11.9	76.5
North and West BSD Balance	92.7	13.3	106.0	11.2	117.2	9.6	77.2
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	432.9	50.8	483.7	49.3	533.0	9.3	73.4
South and East Moreton	83.3	9.5	92.8	10.8	103.6	10.5	74.1
North and West Moreton	55.6	5.8	61.4	7.3	68.7	10.6	65.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	46.5	7.6	54.1	8.4	62.4	13.4	68.0
Darling Downs and South-West	60.3	5.1	65.4	3.7	69.1	5.3	78.6
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	75.4	8.3	83.7	7.3	91.0	8.0	73.2
Northern and North-West	55.7	6.2	61.9	6.3	68.2	9.2	77.6
Far North	56.1	8.3	64.4	5.6	70.0	7.9	78.1
Queensland	790.7	103.7	894.4	88.8	983.2	9.0	74.1
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	186.8	135.6	322.4	26.9	349.3	7.7	56.0
Brisbane City Inner Ring	55.4	32.0	87.4	6.3	93.7	6.8	59.3
Brisbane City Outer Ring	58.5	41.8	100.2	5.8	106.1	5.5	54.3
South and East BSD Balance	27.7	25.9	53.7	7.0	60.6	11.5	56.3
North and West BSD Balance	45.1	35.9	81.0	7.8	88.8	8.8	54.6
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	195.3	165.0	360.2	34.2	394.5	8.7	54.3
South and East Moreton	43.4	34.7	78.0	5.5	83.5	6.6	55.5
North and West Moreton	24.3	25.0	49.3	5.9	55.2	10.6	50.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	21.8	17.3	39.2	5.6	44.8	12.5	47.7
Darling Downs and South-West	25.3	22.1	47.4	3.1	50.5	6.1	54.9
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	28.5	27.6	56.0	6.9	63.0	11.0	53.1
Northern and North-West	25.5	16.5	41.9	3.5	45.5	7.8	57.4
Far North	26.5	21.8	48.3	3.8	52.1	7.2	62.0
Queensland	382.0	300.6	682.6	61.2	743.8	8.2	55.1
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	544.5	188.5	733.0	66.4	799.4	8.3	65.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring	148.6	44.2	192.8	15.0	207.8	7.2	66.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	168.0	61.4	229.3	15.9	245.2	6.5	63.7
South and East BSD Balance	90.1	33.7	123.9	16.5	140.3	11.7	66.2
North and West BSD Balance	137.8	49.2	187.1	19.0	206.1	9.2	65.5
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	628.2	215.8	844.0	83.6	927.5	9.0	63.8
South and East Moreton	126.7	44.1	170.8	16.3	187.1	8.7	64.4
North and West Moreton	79.9	30.8	110.7	13.1	123.8	10.6	58.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	68.3	25.0	93.3	14.0	107.2	13.0	57.7
Darling Downs and South-West	85.6	27.2	112.9	6.7	119.6	5.6	66.5
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	103.9	35.9	139.8	14.2	154.0	9.2	63.4
Northern and North-West	81.2	22.7	103.9	9.8	113.7	8.6	68.0
Far North	82.6	30.1	112.7	9.3	122.0	7.6	70.3
Queensland	1,172.7	404.3	1,577.0	150.0	1,727.0	8.7	64.5

TABLE 6 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE 1997

Region	Employed			Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unem- ployment rate %	Partici- pation rate %
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000				
MALES							
Brisbane	347.6	59.7	407.3	38.9	446.3	8.7	74.5
Brisbane City Inner Ring	87.3	16.9	104.2	7.3	111.5	6.5	70.4
Brisbane City Outer Ring	109.8	17.6	127.3	9.8	137.1	7.1	75.3
South and East BSD Balance	61.7	9.5	71.3	9.6	80.9	11.8	77.3
North and West BSD Balance	88.8	15.7	104.5	12.3	116.8	10.5	75.8
Balance of Queensland	420.8	59.9	480.7	47.3	528.0	9.0	72.8
South and East Moreton	79.9	13.6	93.4	9.1	102.6	8.9	72.8
North and West Moreton	52.6	7.9	60.5	8.2	68.7	11.9	66.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	41.8	6.1	47.8	9.3	57.2	16.3	65.1
Darling Downs and South-West	58.0	6.0	64.0	3.5	67.6	5.3	79.6
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	73.4	8.9	82.3	9.4	91.6	10.2	70.9
Northern and North-West	55.7	6.1	61.8	3.6	65.4	5.5	77.3
Far North	59.5	11.3	70.8	4.3	75.1	5.7	80.0
Queensland	768.4	119.6	888.0	86.3	974.3	8.9	73.6
FEMALES							
Brisbane	176.9	145.3	322.1	26.5	348.7	7.6	55.9
Brisbane City Inner Ring	54.4	36.1	90.5	5.8	96.3	6.0	60.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	58.2	40.9	99.1	7.6	106.8	7.2	55.4
South and East BSD Balance	26.5	26.7	53.2	6.4	59.6	10.7	55.9
North and West BSD Balance	37.7	41.6	79.3	6.7	86.0	7.8	52.2
Balance of Queensland	191.7	167.0	358.6	36.7	395.4	9.3	54.5
South and East Moreton	39.6	34.9	74.4	3.5	78.0	4.5	53.1
North and West Moreton	22.2	23.9	46.1	9.0	55.1	16.3	51.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	21.9	19.1	41.0	5.3	46.3	11.4	50.8
Darling Downs and South-West	26.4	23.1	49.4	3.8	53.2	7.1	58.5
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	29.3	28.4	57.6	7.6	65.3	11.7	52.0
Northern and North-West	26.2	15.6	41.8	3.1	44.9	6.9	55.7
Far North	26.2	22.1	48.3	4.4	52.7	8.4	63.5
Queensland	368.5	312.2	680.8	63.3	744.0	8.5	55.2
PERSONS							
Brisbane	524.5	205.0	729.5	65.4	794.9	8.2	65.0
Brisbane City Inner Ring	141.7	52.9	194.7	13.1	207.7	6.3	65.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	168.0	58.5	226.5	17.4	243.9	7.1	65.0
South and East BSD Balance	88.3	36.2	124.5	16.0	140.5	11.4	66.5
North and West BSD Balance	126.5	57.3	183.8	19.0	202.8	9.4	63.6
Balance of Queensland	612.5	226.8	839.3	84.1	923.4	9.1	63.7
South and East Moreton	119.5	48.4	167.9	12.7	180.5	7.0	62.7
North and West Moreton	74.8	31.8	106.6	17.2	123.7	13.9	58.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	63.7	25.2	88.8	14.6	103.4	14.1	57.8
Darling Downs and South-West	84.4	29.1	113.5	7.3	120.8	6.1	68.7
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	102.6	37.3	139.9	17.0	156.9	10.8	61.6
Northern and North-West	81.9	21.6	103.6	6.7	110.2	6.0	66.8
Far North	85.7	33.4	119.1	8.7	127.8	6.8	72.2
Queensland	1,137.0	431.8	1,568.8	149.5	1,718.3	8.7	64.3

TABLE 7 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: AGE BY MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1997

Age group (years)	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
15-24	74.2	68.0	142.3	28.9	171.1	16.9	69.5
15-19	15.2	38.3	53.5	14.0	67.6	20.8	58.8
20-24	59.0	29.7	88.7	14.8	103.6	14.3	78.8
25-44	293.7	72.3	366.0	27.3	393.3	7.0	81.1
45 and over	166.7	48.8	215.5	13.0	228.5	5.7	46.2
Total	534.7	189.1	723.8	69.2	793.0	8.7	64.7
BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND							
15-24	97.9	58.8	156.7	33.1	189.8	17.5	71.8
15-19	24.4	39.5	64.0	15.3	79.3	19.3	59.5
20-24	73.4	19.3	92.7	17.8	110.5	16.1	84.5
25-44	316.5	93.2	409.8	41.9	451.7	9.3	80.5
45 and over	203.3	61.5	264.7	16.6	281.3	5.9	44.6
Total	617.6	213.5	831.2	91.6	922.8	9.9	63.4
QUEENSLAND							
15-24	172.1	126.9	298.9	62.0	360.9	17.2	70.7
15-19	39.6	77.9	117.5	29.3	146.8	20.0	59.2
20-24	132.4	49.0	181.4	32.6	214.1	15.3	81.6
25-44	610.3	165.5	775.7	69.2	845.0	8.2	80.8
45 and over	370.0	110.3	480.3	29.6	509.9	5.8	45.3
Total	1,152.3	402.7	1,555.0	160.8	1,715.8	9.4	64.0

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE, QUEENSLAND

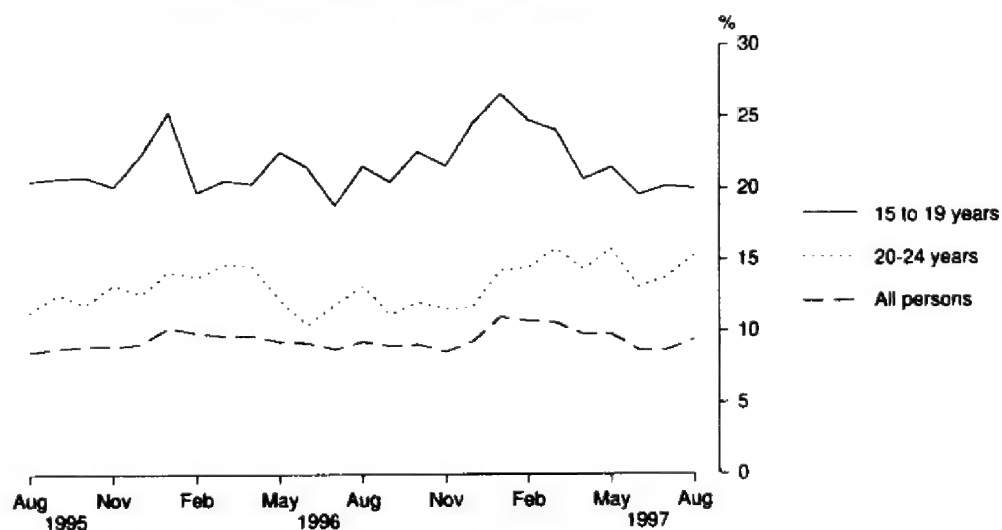


TABLE 8 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1997

Sex	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 to 19 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	25.7	7.7	33.4	9.1	42.5	3.5	46.0	21.5	92.4
Females	13.7	8.6	22.3	5.9	28.2	8.0	36.2	20.8	78.0
Persons	39.4	16.3	55.7	15.0	70.7	11.5	82.2	21.2	86.0
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 0.2	9.0	9.2	* 2.1	11.3	9.4	20.7	* 18.5	54.5
Females	* 0.0	14.6	14.6	* 2.8	17.4	7.5	24.9	* 16.0	69.8
Persons	* 0.2	23.6	23.8	4.9	28.7	16.9	45.6	17.0	62.9
ATTENDING SCHOOL									
Males	* 0.0	17.1	17.1	* 3.3	20.4	40.6	61.0	* 16.1	33.4
Females	* 0.0	20.9	20.9	6.2	27.1	32.4	59.5	22.9	45.5
Persons	* 0.0	38.0	38.0	9.5	47.5	73.0	120.5	20.0	39.4
TOTAL									
Males	25.9	33.8	59.6	14.5	74.1	53.5	127.7	19.6	58.1
Females	13.7	44.1	57.8	14.8	72.7	47.9	120.6	20.4	60.3
Persons	39.6	77.9	117.5	29.3	146.8	101.4	248.2	20.0	59.2

TABLE 9 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 20 TO 24 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1997

Sex	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 20 to 24 years	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	76.1	9.5	85.6	18.7	104.3	6.0	110.3	17.9	94.6
Females	55.2	20.9	76.1	10.4	86.5	22.5	109.0	12.0	79.3
Persons	131.3	30.5	161.7	29.0	190.8	28.5	219.3	15.2	87.0
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 0.8	9.6	10.3	* 1.4	11.8	11.4	23.2	* 12.2	50.9
Females	* 0.4	9.0	9.4	* 2.2	11.5	8.4	19.9	* 18.9	58.0
Persons	* 1.2	18.6	19.7	3.6	23.3	19.7	43.1	15.5	54.2
TOTAL									
Males	76.9	19.1	96.0	20.1	116.1	17.4	133.4	17.3	87.0
Females	55.6	29.9	85.5	12.5	98.0	30.9	128.9	12.8	76.0
Persons	132.4	49.0	181.4	32.6	214.1	48.3	262.3	15.3	81.6

TABLE 10 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, QUEENSLAND

Month	Females									
	Males		Married		Not married		Total		Persons	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
'000										
1996 —										
June	776.6	105.9	223.5	184.7	148.4	96.1	371.9	280.8	1,148.5	386.8
July	785.1	104.0	224.7	187.2	149.8	94.4	374.4	281.6	1,159.5	385.6
August	775.7	95.8	226.4	182.4	149.1	97.2	375.5	279.6	1,151.2	375.4
September	786.3	102.4	226.4	193.2	158.6	94.7	385.0	287.9	1,171.2	390.3
October	784.0	96.9	225.5	181.9	157.4	96.9	382.9	278.8	1,166.9	375.7
November	784.1	103.1	223.6	184.9	152.7	101.9	376.3	286.8	1,160.4	389.8
December	794.7	97.3	222.8	182.7	165.0	102.7	387.9	285.4	1,182.6	382.6
1997 —										
January	770.9	99.3	218.6	172.2	156.5	95.5	375.1	267.7	1,146.0	367.0
February	773.9	97.1	219.2	194.1	157.4	99.0	376.6	293.1	1,150.5	390.1
March	756.6	109.0	221.4	193.0	153.0	102.7	374.4	295.6	1,131.0	404.7
April	762.4	109.0	218.7	197.8	151.1	103.6	369.8	301.4	1,132.2	410.5
May	767.6	107.0	223.7	193.9	149.5	102.0	373.2	295.9	1,140.8	402.9
June	768.4	119.6	216.2	207.0	152.4	105.2	368.5	312.2	1,137.0	431.8
July	790.7	103.7	215.9	202.9	166.1	97.7	382.0	300.6	1,172.7	404.3
August	772.4	110.4	223.6	190.3	156.2	101.9	379.9	292.2	1,152.3	402.7
PER CENT (a)										
1996 —										
June	88.0	12.0	54.7	45.3	60.7	39.3	57.0	43.0	74.8	25.2
July	88.3	11.7	54.5	45.5	61.3	38.7	57.1	42.9	75.0	25.0
August	89.0	11.0	55.4	44.6	60.5	39.5	57.3	42.7	75.4	24.6
September	88.5	11.5	53.9	46.1	62.6	37.4	57.2	42.8	75.0	25.0
October	89.0	11.0	55.3	44.7	61.9	38.1	57.9	42.1	75.6	24.4
November	88.4	11.6	54.7	45.3	60.0	40.0	56.8	43.2	74.9	25.1
December	89.1	10.9	55.0	45.0	61.6	38.4	57.6	42.4	75.6	24.4
1997 —										
January	88.6	11.4	55.9	44.1	62.1	37.9	58.4	41.6	75.7	24.3
February	88.9	11.1	53.0	47.0	61.4	38.6	56.2	43.8	74.7	25.3
March	87.4	12.6	53.4	46.6	59.9	40.1	55.9	44.1	73.6	26.4
April	87.5	12.5	52.5	47.5	59.3	40.7	55.1	44.9	73.4	26.6
May	87.8	12.2	53.6	46.4	59.4	40.6	55.8	44.2	73.9	26.1
June	86.5	13.5	51.1	48.9	59.2	40.8	54.1	45.9	72.5	27.5
July	88.4	11.6	51.6	48.4	63.0	37.0	56.0	44.0	74.4	25.6
August	87.5	12.5	54.0	46.0	60.5	39.5	56.5	43.5	74.1	25.9

(a) Full-time and part-time as a proportion of employed persons in each category.

**TABLE 11 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: AVERAGE HOURS WORKED BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,
INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP,
QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1997**

<i>Status in employment, industry division and occupation group</i>	<i>Females</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Not married</i>		
Status in employment					
Employers	52.4	36.4	51.5	37.5	47.4
Own account workers	45.6	30.1	33.0	30.6	40.3
Employees	39.3	28.7	29.0	28.8	34.6
Contributing family workers	15.1	13.5	15.3	13.9	14.2
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49.8	32.4	25.7	31.4	43.9
Mining	46.5	* 38.0	* 37.0	* 37.3	45.9
Manufacturing	41.4	30.5	31.8	31.0	38.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	34.4	25.3	* 33.0	26.1	33.2
Construction	40.6	23.4	23.7	23.4	38.1
Wholesale trade	42.3	29.5	31.7	30.0	38.5
Retail trade	37.1	27.7	21.4	24.3	30.3
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	40.7	36.3	30.4	33.6	36.9
Transport and storage	43.0	27.4	33.9	30.1	39.7
Communication services	39.2	35.4	32.8	34.5	37.8
Finance and insurance	40.5	29.0	33.2	30.7	35.1
Property and business services	43.1	28.5	35.4	31.0	38.1
Government administration and defence	35.8	23.3	30.6	26.3	31.9
Education	35.1	29.7	33.7	30.9	32.4
Health and community services	38.6	28.3	31.8	29.5	31.6
Cultural and recreational services	36.1	32.5	30.3	31.4	33.7
Personal and other services	38.0	27.2	29.4	28.2	32.7
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	52.4	35.0	38.7	35.7	48.0
Professionals	41.8	30.4	35.8	32.4	37.1
Associate professionals	47.0	41.6	41.7	41.6	45.2
Tradespersons and related workers	40.4	28.8	34.8	31.2	39.4
Advanced clerical and service workers	36.1	25.6	33.0	27.6	28.5
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	36.3	27.3	27.9	27.5	30.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	41.6	28.3	22.8	26.4	39.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	29.6	23.9	21.9	22.8	25.2
Labourers and related workers	33.3	25.3	24.5	25.0	30.2
Full-time workers	44.5	39.6	38.2	39.0	42.7
Part-time workers	15.3	16.8	15.3	16.3	16.0
Total	40.8	29.1	29.2	29.1	35.8

**TABLE 12 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP,
QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1997**
(*000)

Particulars	Males	Females			Persons
		Married	Not married	Total	
Status in employment					
Employers	50.0	23.1	* 1.8	24.8	74.9
Own account workers	124.2	57.7	10.6	68.2	192.5
Employees	705.2	326.0	243.4	569.4	1,274.6
Contributing family workers	* 3.4	7.2	* 2.4	9.6	13.0
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	73.0	29.2	5.1	34.3	107.3
Mining	10.7	* 0.2	* 0.5	* 0.7	11.4
Manufacturing	135.7	27.2	15.2	42.4	178.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	12.7	* 1.8	* 0.2	* 2.0	14.7
Construction	101.5	15.2	* 1.9	17.1	118.7
Wholesale trade	52.9	17.8	5.5	23.3	76.2
Retail trade	113.6	59.6	68.0	127.7	241.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	36.6	21.9	18.8	40.7	77.3
Transport and storage	65.0	13.1	9.1	22.2	87.2
Communication services	17.0	4.9	* 2.4	7.3	24.3
Finance and insurance	20.6	15.0	10.4	25.4	46.0
Property and business services	87.7	39.4	23.0	62.5	150.2
Government administration and defence	34.6	14.3	10.0	24.4	59.0
Education	40.5	52.6	22.1	74.7	115.2
Health and community services	33.7	73.1	42.0	115.0	148.7
Cultural and recreational services	19.0	10.1	9.7	19.8	38.9
Personal and other services	28.0	18.5	14.0	32.5	60.5
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	86.4	25.4	5.4	30.8	117.2
Professionals	116.4	73.5	41.7	115.2	231.6
Associate professionals	118.6	41.9	18.9	60.8	179.4
Tradespersons and related workers	189.7	14.1	9.2	23.3	213.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	6.9	44.5	16.8	61.3	68.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	72.4	114.0	73.8	187.8	260.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	119.6	11.2	6.1	17.3	137.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	57.3	46.6	60.1	106.7	164.0
Labourers and related workers	115.5	42.7	26.1	68.7	184.3
Total	882.9	413.9	258.2	672.1	1,555.0

TABLE 13 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY DIVISION BY OCCUPATION GROUP, QUEENSLAND, AUGUST 1997
(*000)

Industry division	Occupation group									Total
	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Associate professionals	Tradespersons and related workers	Advanced clerical and service workers	Intermediate clerical sales and service workers	Intermediate production and transport workers	Elementary clerical sales and service workers	Labourers and related workers	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	60.9	* 3.0	* 1.4	* 2.7	* 1.3	* 1.5	7.0	* 0.7	29.0	107.3
Mining	* 0.4	* 2.6	* 1.2	* 2.6	* 0.0	* 0.9	* 3.1	* 0.2	* 0.2	11.4
Manufacturing	11.5	9.6	10.3	56.2	5.5	16.7	28.6	4.6	35.2	178.1
Electricity, gas and water	* 0.4	* 1.3	* 2.2	3.9	* 0.0	* 3.0	* 2.4	* 0.7	* 0.7	14.7
Construction	8.6	* 2.0	9.1	52.7	5.6	9.1	12.1	* 1.1	18.3	118.7
Wholesale trade	7.4	* 2.4	6.5	10.0	5.9	21.3	9.9	8.4	4.3	76.2
Retail trade	* 2.5	3.9	34.1	32.9	6.2	18.2	18.9	102.1	22.6	241.2
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	* 1.3	* 0.9	20.1	5.5	* 1.5	24.1	* 1.2	6.9	15.7	77.3
Transport and storage	* 1.3	4.7	5.3	6.0	4.5	14.9	40.0	6.7	3.8	87.2
Communication services	* 0.4	* 2.0	* 3.2	5.0	* 0.2	3.5	3.8	5.9	* 0.2	24.3
Finance and insurance	* 2.4	* 0.8	11.9	* 0.2	8.0	22.3	* 0.3	* 0.0	* 0.0	46.0
Property and business services	6.3	42.9	28.8	6.9	17.3	18.6	3.6	10.2	15.5	150.2
Government administration and defence	* 3.0	12.5	8.4	* 2.8	* 2.3	18.3	* 3.1	3.9	4.7	59.0
Education	6.2	71.5	* 3.0	* 3.2	* 3.0	18.1	* 0.8	* 2.1	7.4	115.2
Health and community services	* 2.3	58.3	14.8	6.4	* 3.4	45.2	* 0.2	* 2.3	15.9	148.7
Cultural and recreational services	* 1.4	7.3	5.8	* 3.2	* 1.6	12.3	* 0.2	4.0	* 2.9	38.9
Personal and other services	* 0.9	5.9	13.0	12.8	* 1.9	12.1	* 1.8	4.4	7.7	60.5
Total	117.2	231.6	179.4	213.1	68.2	260.2	137.0	164.0	184.3	1,555.0

TABLE 14 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION

Duration of unemployment	1996			1997		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	10.6	4.5	3.9	5.0	4.7	5.8
4 and under 8 weeks	4.1	7.3	4.8	* 3.1	5.1	4.6
8 and under 13 weeks	3.9	4.0	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.7
13 and under 26 weeks	6.3	4.6	5.9	7.9	5.7	5.7
26 and under 52 weeks	7.2	7.1	8.9	7.1	10.3	9.7
52 weeks and over	11.7	9.9	10.5	12.0	9.9	9.9
Total	43.9	37.4	38.7	38.9	39.5	39.4
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	20	20	26	25	26	25
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	7.0	7.4	5.1	5.8	6.5	7.0
4 and under 8 weeks	3.6	6.0	4.9	3.5	* 3.3	4.0
8 and under 13 weeks	3.6	5.4	3.9	* 3.2	* 1.4	* 2.9
13 and under 26 weeks	5.6	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.6
26 and under 52 weeks	* 3.4	5.1	6.3	4.6	3.7	4.8
52 weeks and over	6.5	5.9	6.1	4.5	7.1	6.4
Total	29.7	34.0	31.1	26.5	26.9	29.8
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	15	11	18	13	17	13
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	17.6	11.9	9.0	10.9	11.2	12.9
4 and under 8 weeks	7.7	13.3	9.7	6.6	8.4	8.6
8 and under 13 weeks	7.5	9.4	8.6	7.1	5.2	6.6
13 and under 26 weeks	11.9	8.8	10.7	12.7	10.6	10.3
26 and under 52 weeks	10.6	12.1	15.2	11.7	14.0	14.5
52 weeks and over	18.2	15.8	16.6	16.5	17.0	16.3
Total	73.6	71.4	69.8	65.4	66.4	69.2
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	18	14	22	21	22	17

TABLE 15 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND

Duration of unemployment	1996			1997		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	6.9	7.6	7.7	9.0	7.2	7.9
4 and under 8 weeks	5.7	3.9	8.4	* 3.1	4.4	6.5
8 and under 13 weeks	3.5	5.5	5.8	5.4	* 3.0	4.7
13 and under 26 weeks	9.0	7.3	9.7	11.0	9.4	7.9
26 and under 52 weeks	9.6	10.5	10.1	7.2	11.4	12.4
52 weeks and over	10.8	11.1	12.5	11.6	13.8	14.9
Total	45.5	45.9	54.2	47.3	49.3	54.3
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	22	22	17	21	26	26
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	6.9	8.2	8.2	5.0	5.2	8.1
4 and under 8 weeks	5.0	* 2.7	4.9	* 2.6	3.7	5.0
8 and under 13 weeks	* 2.3	* 1.6	* 2.6	5.5	* 3.0	* 3.1
13 and under 26 weeks	7.8	4.0	5.5	8.0	5.9	3.8
26 and under 52 weeks	5.9	5.8	5.8	7.3	7.4	7.3
52 weeks and over	8.0	8.9	5.5	8.3	9.1	10.0
Total	35.9	31.4	32.5	36.7	34.2	37.3
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	18	21	13	22	24	21
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	13.7	15.8	15.9	14.0	12.4	15.9
4 and under 8 weeks	10.8	6.6	13.3	5.6	8.1	11.5
8 and under 13 weeks	5.9	7.2	8.4	10.9	6.0	7.8
13 and under 26 weeks	16.8	11.4	15.2	19.1	15.3	11.8
26 and under 52 weeks	15.6	16.3	15.9	14.6	18.8	19.7
52 weeks and over	18.8	20.0	18.0	20.0	22.9	24.8
Total	81.5	77.3	86.6	84.1	83.6	91.6
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	20	21	16	21	25	23

TABLE 16 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Duration of unemployment	1996			1997		
	June	July	August	June	July	August
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	17.4	12.1	11.6	14.0	11.9	13.7
4 and under 8 weeks	9.8	11.2	13.2	6.1	9.5	11.1
8 and under 13 weeks	7.5	9.5	10.5	9.2	6.7	8.4
13 and under 26 weeks	15.3	11.9	15.6	18.9	15.1	13.6
26 and under 52 weeks	16.9	17.5	19.0	14.3	21.7	22.1
52 weeks and over	22.5	21.0	23.0	23.7	23.7	24.8
Total	89.4	83.2	92.8	86.3	88.8	93.7
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	21	21	20	22	26	26
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	13.9	15.6	13.3	10.8	11.6	15.1
4 and under 8 weeks	8.6	8.7	9.8	6.1	7.0	9.0
8 and under 13 weeks	5.9	7.1	6.5	8.8	4.5	6.0
13 and under 26 weeks	13.5	8.2	10.3	12.9	10.8	8.5
26 and under 52 weeks	9.3	10.9	12.1	11.9	11.1	12.1
52 weeks and over	14.5	14.8	11.6	12.8	16.2	16.4
Total	65.6	65.4	63.6	63.3	61.2	67.1
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	18	13	15	18	21	17
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	31.3	27.7	24.9	24.9	23.6	28.8
4 and under 8 weeks	18.4	19.9	22.9	12.2	16.5	20.1
8 and under 13 weeks	13.4	16.6	16.9	18.0	11.2	14.4
13 and under 26 weeks	28.7	20.2	25.9	31.7	25.9	22.1
26 and under 52 weeks	26.2	28.4	31.1	26.3	32.8	34.2
52 weeks and over	37.0	35.8	34.7	36.5	39.9	41.2
Total	155.0	148.6	156.4	149.5	150.0	160.8
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	19	18	17	21	23	21

TABLE 17 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, QUEENSLAND

Unemployment category, industry division and occupation group	August 1996		November 1996		February 1997		May 1997		August 1997	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years	93.3	5.7	79.5	4.9	97.3	5.9	91.9	5.6	82.4	5.0
Industry division										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.1	6.0	4.2	4.8	6.3	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.0
Manufacturing	13.9	7.7	13.2	7.3	14.6	7.8	14.4	7.4	11.1	5.8
Construction	14.0	9.8	11.7	8.2	13.6	9.7	12.7	9.4	9.7	7.6
Wholesale trade	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.6	4.1	5.1
Retail trade	14.0	5.6	12.0	4.7	14.6	5.5	11.4	4.4	14.1	5.5
Health and community services	3.8	2.7	* 3.3	* 2.2	3.8	2.7	4.0	2.6	3.8	2.5
Cultural and recreational services	* 1.6	* 3.9	* 2.7	* 6.6	* 2.9	* 7.0	* 1.7	* 4.7	* 2.3	* 5.5
Other industries	35.2	5.3	27.4	4.0	36.3	5.3	36.6	5.4	31.7	4.7
Occupation group										
Managers and administrators	* 2.8	* 2.4	* 1.3	* 1.3	* 0.9	* 0.8	* 1.0	* 0.9	* 0.9	* 0.7
Professionals	4.2	1.8	5.5	2.3	7.3	3.1	5.8	2.4	4.2	1.8
Associate professionals	6.5	3.8	4.5	2.6	6.7	3.6	6.0	3.3	8.8	4.7
Tradespersons and related workers	17.0	7.2	11.9	5.1	18.1	7.7	14.6	6.3	14.9	6.5
Advanced clerical and service workers	* 2.1	* 2.9	* 1.0	* 1.4	* 3.0	* 3.8	* 2.0	* 2.9	* 1.6	* 2.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	14.6	5.2	9.9	3.5	11.9	4.4	12.3	4.6	12.1	4.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	13.6	8.5	11.4	7.6	12.1	7.7	13.8	9.1	10.4	7.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	8.2	4.7	9.2	5.2	10.8	6.0	12.1	6.7	10.4	5.9
Labourers and related workers	24.0	13.0	24.4	12.3	25.9	13.7	23.4	11.7	19.0	9.3
Reason for ceasing last full-time job										
Job loser										
Laid off, retrenched	36.0	..	34.7	..	39.1	..	37.7	..	31.3	..
Other	25.3	..	20.9	..	26.4	..	20.8	..	20.3	..
Job leaver	32.0	..	23.9	..	31.8	..	33.4	..	30.8	..
Other										
Persons looking for first job	11.4	..	12.6	..	16.7	..	11.7	..	12.7	..
Former workers	48.0	..	50.0	..	66.4	..	59.0	..	62.8	..
Persons stood down	3.7	..	* 3.4	..	4.1	..	4.3	..	* 2.9	..
Total	156.4	9.3	145.4	8.6	184.5	10.7	166.9	9.8	160.8	9.4
Looking for full-time work	125.4	9.8	116.4	9.1	151.5	11.6	132.0	10.4	131.5	10.2
Looking for part-time work	31.1	7.6	29.0	6.9	32.9	7.8	34.9	8.0	29.3	6.8

SPECIAL SURVEYS DATA

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of demographic and labour force characteristics data, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out from time to time. The results of these surveys on labour force and related topics are published separately as shown below. All publications refer to Australia.

<i>Title of publication</i>	<i>Latest data</i>	<i>Catalogue No.</i>
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken	May 1988 to April 1989	6317.0
Career Experience	November 1996	6254.0
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications	1993	6243.0
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia	March to July 1989	6277.0
Child Care	March 1996	4402.0
Employment Benefits	August 1994	6334.0.40.001
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	July 1996	6222.0
Labour Force Experience	February 1995	6206.0.40.001
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	February 1994	6235.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	June 1997	6224.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants	November 1996	6250.0
Labour Mobility	February 1996	6209.0
Multiple Jobholding	August 1994	6216.0.40.001
Participation in Education (<i>formerly</i> Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance)	September 1996	6272.0
Persons Employed at Home	September 1996	6275.0
Persons not in the Labour Force	September 1996	6220.0
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force	July 1995	6264.0.40.001
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force	September 1994	6267.0.40.001
Retirement and Retirement Intentions	November 1994	6238.0.40.001
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience	July 1996	6245.0
Superannuation	November 1995	6319.0
Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities	1989-90	6546.0
Trade Union Members	August 1996	6325.0
Training and Education Experience (<i>formerly</i> How Workers Get Their Training)	1993	6278.0
Transition from Education to Work	May 1996	6227.0
Underemployed Workers	September 1996	6265.0
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution)	August 1995	6310.0.40.001
Working Arrangements	August 1995	6342.0.40.001

LABOUR FORCE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY PROGRAM — 1997

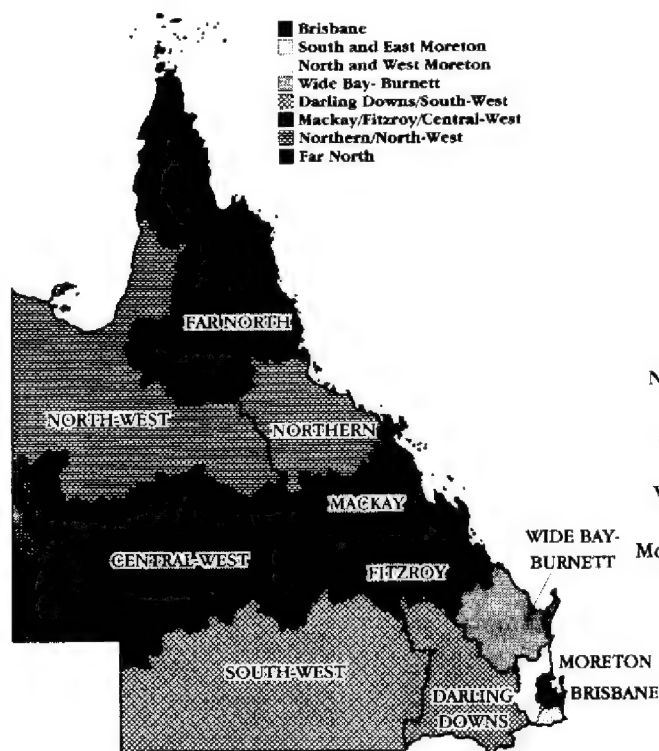
<i>Topic</i>	<i>Survey month</i>
Labour Force Experience	February 1997
Transition from Education to Work	May 1997
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	July 1997
Earnings	August 1997
Core Benefits	August 1997
Trade Union Membership	August 1997
Working Arrangements	August 1997
Multiple Jobholders	August 1997
Persons not in the Labour Force	September 1997
Underemployment	September 1997
Participation in Education	September 1997
Retirement Income	November 1997

RELEASES OF INTEREST

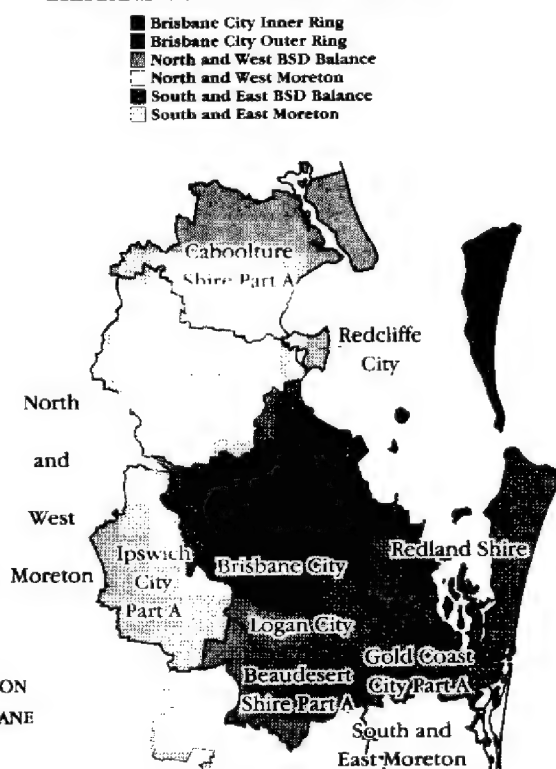
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia, June 1997 (6224.0), (\$18.50).

Families, classified by family type (e.g. couple families, one parent families) by family size, number of family members employed and unemployed, labour force status of husband/wife/lone parent, number and age of dependants aged 0 to 24 and children aged 0 to 14 years, age of husband/wife/lone parent.

STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



STATISTICAL REGIONS, BRISBANE AND MORETON DIVISIONS



BRISBANE CITY INNER RING

Albion	Clayfield	Highgate Hill	Red Hill
Alderley	Coorparoo	Holland Park	Sherwood
Annerley	Corinda	Holland Park West	South Brisbane
Ascot	Dutton Park	Indooroopilly	Spring Hill
Ashgrove	East Brisbane	Kangaroo Point	St Lucia
Balmoral	Enoggera (including Military Camp)	Kedron	Stafford
Bardon	Fairfield	Kelvin Grove	Stafford Heights
Bowen Hills	Fortitude Valley - Inner	Lutwyche	Taringa
Bulimba	Fortitude Valley - Remainder	Milton	Tarragindi
Camp Hill	Graceville	Moorooka	Toowong
Cannon Hill	Grange	Morningside	West End
Carina	Greenslopes	New Farm	Wilston
Carina Heights	Hamilton	Newmarket	Windsor
Carindale	Hawthorne	Newstead	Woolloongabba
Chelmer	Hendra	Norman Park	Woolloowin
City - Inner	Herston	Nundah	Yeerongpilly
City - Remainder		Paddington	Yeronga

EXPLANATORY NOTES

POPULATION SURVEY

1 This survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers approximately three-fifths of 1% of the population of Queensland. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during a period of 2 weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

SCOPE

2 The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces,
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations,
- overseas residents in Australia and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

3 In the labour force survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are, necessarily, a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible.

4 Persons who are away from their usual residence for 6 weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence when relevant information can be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey.

SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS

5 Emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population. However, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force, or of other subjects, are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request. A list of survey publications on labour force and related topics is shown on page 22.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

6 Labour force survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted. They usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in the quarterly ABS publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

7 Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

8 While this procedure can be expected to provide reliable estimates of unemployment and participation rates, it cannot be taken as completely reliable for estimates of numbers involved. For this reason, estimates of numbers in each region have not been added to provide an estimate of the total civilian population aged 15 years and over.

REVISION OF SERIES

9 Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each census of population and housing and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect unadjusted, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1994 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. This affected all the monthly estimates from January 1989 to January 1994.

10 The estimates shown in this publication are based entirely on place of usual residence. Prior to October 1982, the estimates were based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

11 Until February 1978, surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964. From February 1978 the survey has been conducted on a monthly basis.

12 The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised a number of times. Details of these changes have been published in *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991 and March 1993.

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

13 As noted in paragraph 9, estimates from January 1989 have been revised to conform to revised population estimates following the 1991 Census of Population and Housing and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to January 1989, which have not been revised.

14 From August 1996, occupation data is classified according to the new edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) and is not comparable with previous information. For more detailed information see *ASCO — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Information Paper* (1221.0). A concordance between these versions of ASCO is not yet available.

15 Regional estimates are based on statistical regions from September 1987. They are not comparable with estimates prior to that date which were based on differently composed dissemination regions.

16 Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly survey of employment and earnings is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. The labour force survey provides estimates of people in jobs whereas the survey of employment and earnings provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by employees. A more detailed description of the differences between these two series is provided in *Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0).

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

17 Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error.

- **Sampling error.** Since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes.
- **Non-sampling error.** Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

RELIABILITY OF REGIONAL LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

18 While the Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable estimates at the national and State or Territory level, it also delivers estimates for a number of regions within States.

19 As with the national and State estimates, regional labour force estimates are subject to sampling error. Since estimates for regions are components of the corresponding State level and thus are based on a considerably smaller sample size, they are subject to higher relative standard errors. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates, particularly when comparing month-to-month movements. Tables of standard errors for each region are available later in this publication.

SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN

20 The Labour Force Survey sample was redesigned and reselected using information collected in the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. The new sample was phased in over the period September to December 1992. For details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Sample Design* (6269.0).

21 For the most part, one-quarter of the new sample was introduced each month so that, by December 1992, the entire new sample was in place. Replacement occurred generally at the rotation group level with two groups substituted each month. Such a pattern of implementation means that any changes to labour force estimates due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, were spread over 4 months rather than being concentrated in one inter-month period.

22 This phase-in scheme applied to the private dwelling sample in urban areas. The new sample for non-private dwellings and private dwellings in rural areas was introduced in a single stage in November 1992.

23 The sampling fraction differs for States and Territories to enable estimates of reasonable accuracy to be produced at State level as well as for Australia. The sampling fraction for Queensland is 1 in 195.

POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES

24 Implications for estimates produced from the Labour Force Survey due to sample redesign and its implementation are as follows: The sampling error in Queensland increased overall initially by about 8% over the previous level but will decline gradually during the life of the new sample.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

There were also higher standard errors for the estimates of month-to-month movements produced during the period September 1992 to December 1992 compared with those for the corresponding series produced prior to this period and from January 1993 onwards. *Overall, these are estimated to be up to 20% higher than the normal standard errors for monthly movements.*

- Analysis has shown that the unemployment rate was marginally higher (less than 0.5 percentage points) for those persons in sample for the first time. Normally, this will not affect the overall estimates of month-to-month movements because the number of persons in sample does not change significantly. However, during the transition period, there were twice as many as usual in sample for the first time. This may have caused a small upward movement (of less than 0.1 percentage points) in the unemployment rate from August 1992 to September 1992 and a compensating decrease from December 1992 to January 1993.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

25 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effect of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation. Seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year of original data.

TREND ESTIMATION

26 Smoothed seasonally adjusted series produce a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time.

27 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller and after 3 months have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors.

MONTH-TO-MONTH MOVEMENTS

28 Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in labour force survey estimates as they are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraph 17.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

29 Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends' (1349.0)

Economic Indicators, Queensland (1307.3)

Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends' — An Overview (1348.0)

Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings (6263.0)

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Measuring Teenage Unemployment (6270.0)

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Sample Design (6269.0)

Information Paper: Measuring Employment and Unemployment (6279.0)

Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics (6262.0)

Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)

Labour Force, Australia (6204.0)

Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0)

Monthly Summary of Statistics, Queensland (1304.3)

30 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0). The ABS also issues the *Release Advice* (1105.0) on Tuesdays and Fridays which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both the *Catalogue* and the *Release Advice* are available from any ABS office.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

31 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be made to the contact shown at the front of this publication.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

.. not applicable

* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
(see paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Technical Notes)

32 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items.

TECHNICAL NOTES

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

- 1** The labour force estimates are derived from the monthly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates.
- 2** Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

DATA QUALITY

- 3** Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. Non-sampling error is explained in the Explanatory Notes, paragraph 17. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed.

Standard error of estimates

- 4** One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the standard error (SE).
- 5** There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.
- 6** The standard error of an estimate can be obtained from table A. Linear interpolation should be used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table (see example in paragraphs 12 and 13 following).
- 7** Standard errors for some estimates, e.g. unemployment, can vary from those shown in the tables. Methods for calculating the standard errors of these estimates are shown in paragraph 14.

Relative standard error

- 8** Another measure of sampling variability is the relative standard error (RSE). This is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.
- 9** In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. * 3.0) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution. Small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable use.

Standard error of movement

10 The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. Standard errors of monthly movements are given in table B. These estimates apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months.

11 Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters, i.e. quarterly movements, can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table B by 1.21. Standard errors of movements between corresponding months of consecutive years, i.e. annual movements, can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table A by 1.3. When using tables A or B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

LINEAR INTERPOLATION

12 Linear interpolation is used to determine the standard error of an estimate which falls between two values listed in the size of estimate column in tables A or B. Linear interpolation is best described using an example. In August 1997 there were 672,100 (X_e) employed females in Queensland. This estimate falls between 500,000 (X_l) and 1,000,000 (X_u) in table A.

13 The standard error of the estimate is determined as follows:

Firstly calculate

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{X_e - X_l}{X_u - X_l} \\ &= \frac{672,100 - 500,000}{1,000,000 - 500,000} \\ &= 0.344 \end{aligned}$$

Secondly, calculate the standard error of the estimate, $SE(X_e)$ thus,

$$\begin{aligned} SE(X_e) &= SE(X_l) + F[SE(X_u) - SE(X_l)] \\ &= 7,000 + 0.344 \times [8,900 - 7,000] \\ &= 7,654 \\ &= 7,700 \text{ rounding to the nearest 100} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the standard error of the number of employed females in Queensland in August 1997 (672,100) is 7,700.

TECHNICAL NOTES *continued*

14 Standard errors for selected estimates may be calculated as follows.

<i>Measure of reliability to be determined</i>	<i>Method</i>
Standard errors of estimates of employed persons.	Determine the SE from Table A directly.
Standard errors of estimates of unemployed persons.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 0.97.
Standard errors of estimates of persons not in the labour force.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 1.06.
Standard errors of rates (e.g. the unemployment rate which is based on the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the number of persons in the labour force).	Determine the RSE of the numerator (x) and the denominator (y) then apply the following formula. $RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$
Standard error of average hours worked.	Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the average is based, multiply this by 0.7.
Standard error of median duration of unemployment.	Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the median is based, multiply this by 2.0.
Standard error of monthly movements.	Using Table B, look up the SE of the larger estimate.
Standard error of quarterly movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A), multiply this by 1.21.
Standard error of annual movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A) and multiply this by 1.3.

A

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions										Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions									
	Queensland; Brisbane (MSR);					South and East Brisbane Statistical Division Balance					North and West Moreton					Darling Downs and South-West				
	Balance of Queensland	Brisbane City Inner Ring	Brisbane City Outer Ring	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance	Statistical Division Balance
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
200	210	160	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
300	260	200	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
500	340	260	270	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
700	400	310	320	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
1 000	480	380	390	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410	410
1 500	590	470	480	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
2 000	680	540	560	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590	590
2 500	750	610	630	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660	660
3 000	820	670	690	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720
4 000	940	780	800	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840	840
5 000	1 050	880	900	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	950
7 000	1 200	1 050	1 100	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150	1 150
10 000	1 400	1 250	1 300	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350
15 000	1 700	1 550	1 600	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 700
20 000	1 950	1 800	1 850	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950	1 950
30 000	2 300	2 250	2 300	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 400
50 000	2 850	2 950	3 050	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150	3 150
70 000	3 250	3 500	3 600	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800	3 800
100 000	3 750	4 250	4 350	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550	4 550
150 000	4 400	5 200	5 400	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600	5 600
200 000	4 950	6 100	6 300	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600	6 600
300 000	5 800	7 500	7 700	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100	8 100
500 000	7 000	9 900	10 100	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600	10 600
1 000 000	8 900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 000 000	11 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B STANDARD ERRORS OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions										Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions									
	Queensland; Brisbane (MSR); Balance of Queensland					South and East Brisbane Statistical Division Balance					North and West Brisbane Statistical Division Balance					South and East Moreton				
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1 000	580	58.0	330	310	250	320	290	300	340	320	340	320	340	320	340	320	340	320	340	290
1 500	660	44.0	400	370	300	380	340	350	400	390	410	390	400	390	410	390	410	390	410	340
2 000	730	36.5	450	420	340	440	390	400	460	440	460	440	460	440	460	440	460	440	460	390
2 500	790	31.6	500	470	370	480	430	440	500	480	510	480	500	480	510	480	500	480	510	430
3 000	840	28.0	540	510	400	520	460	480	550	520	550	520	550	520	550	520	550	520	550	460
4 000	930	23.3	610	570	460	590	530	540	620	590	620	590	620	590	620	590	620	590	620	530
5 000	1 000	20.0	670	630	500	650	580	600	680	650	680	650	680	650	680	650	680	650	680	580
7 000	1 150	16.4	770	730	580	750	670	690	790	760	790	760	790	760	790	760	790	760	790	670
10 000	1 250	12.5	900	850	680	880	780	810	920	880	920	880	920	880	920	880	920	880	920	780
15 000	1 450	9.7	1 100	1 000	810	1 050	930	960	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	1 100	930
20 000	1 600	8.0	1 200	1 150	920	1 200	1 050	1 100	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 050
30 000	1 850	6.2	1 450	1 350	1 100	1 400	1 250	1 300	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 250
50 000	2 200	4.4	1 800	1 700	1 350	1 750	1 550	1 600	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 550
100 000	2 800	2.8	2 450	2 300	1 850	2 400	2 100	2 200	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 150
200 000	3 550	1.8	3 300	3 150	2 500	3 200	2 850	2 950	3 350	3 250	3 350	3 250	3 350	3 250	3 350	3 250	3 350	3 200	3 350	2 850
300 000	4 100	1.4	3 950	3 750	2 950	3 850	3 400	3 550	4 000	3 850	4 050	3 850	4 050	3 850	4 050	3 850	4 050	3 850	4 050	3 450

f

GLOSSARY

Attending school	Persons aged 15 to 19 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools.
Attending tertiary educational institution full-time	Persons aged 15 to 24 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a TAFE college, university or other educational institution.
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Average duration of unemployment	For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.
Duration of unemployment	The period from the time a person began looking for work or was stood down, to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for 2 weeks or more to the end of the reference week.
Employed	Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); ■ worked for 1 hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); ■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study or ■ were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Former workers	Unemployed persons who have previously worked full-time for 2 weeks or more but not in the past 2 years.
Full-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Hours worked	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.
Job leavers	Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> , that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements, pay or hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties, or any other reasons.

.....

Job losers Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and *left that job involuntarily*, that is, were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary and they did not leave that job to return to studies, or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

Industry From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Like the previous Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), ANZSIC classifies businesses according to their economic activities, in a structure consisting of four levels (Division, Sub-division, Group and Class). Labour Force Survey data are coded at the group level, as was the practice under ASIC. To assist users in making comparisons with previously published data, a concordance was developed which shows for each ASIC Group, the corresponding ANZSIC Group or Groups. The concordance also shows the estimated employment attributable to each ANZSIC Group, compared with ASIC Group data, according to establishment unit employment data on the ABS Business Register at May 1994. Historical estimates of employment by ANZSIC Group have been compiled on the basis of the concordance, and are available on request. For further information about the application of ANZSIC, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for Industry Data* (6259.0) and *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification, 1993* (1292.0).

It has since been found that the concordance, which was based on preliminary investigations, did not provide the most appropriate conversion for certain Group level industries. An improved concordance has now been applied to historical Labour Force Survey estimates.

This concordance is published in the *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Revisions to Historical ANZSIC Industry Data* (6259.0).

Labour force For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

Labour force status A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Marital status Persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.

Median duration of unemployment The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

Not in the labour force Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, jails, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders

GLOSSARY *continued*

- and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.
- Occupation** From August 1996, Labour Force Survey occupation data are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, a detailed description of which appears in *ASCO — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Information Paper* (1221.0). The new version of the classification replaces ASCO First Edition, which was adopted in the survey in August 1986.
- Participation rate** For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. Participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions. Participation rates for persons classified by school or tertiary educational institution attendance are calculated using population estimates which include those in institutions.
- Part-time workers** Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.
- Seasonally adjusted series** A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraph 25 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
- Statistical regions** Classified according to the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Edition 2.5* (1216.0).
- Status in employment** From August 1994, the Labour Force Survey has adopted the international classification of Status in Employment, previously referred to as Status of Worker in the survey. This change follows recommendations of the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and ABS standards. For the Labour Force Survey, the change involves no changes in definitions. The only changes are to the classification titles, as follows:
- | <i>Status of worker</i> | <i>Status in employment</i> |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Wage and salary earner | Employee |
| Employer | Employer |
| Self-employed | Own account worker |
| Unpaid family helper | Contributing family worker |
- Trend series** A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 26 and 27 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
- Unemployed** Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and :
- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
 - ♦ were available for work in the reference week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than 4 weeks to the end of the reference week);
 - ♦ were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then or

GLOSSARY *continued*

- were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons others than bad weather or plant breakdown.

Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation	Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.
Unemployed looking for part-time work	Unemployed persons who had actively looked for part-time work only or were to resume a part-time job, from which they had been stood down.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

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